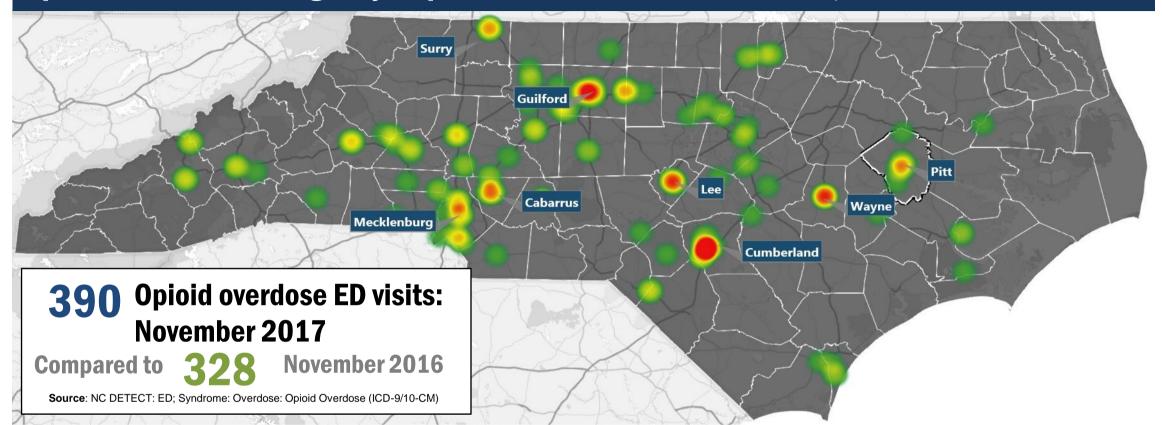
Opioid Overdose Emergency Department Visits: North Carolina, November 2017



The highest concentration of cases occured in **Guilford, Cumberland, Pitt, Wayne, Haywood, and Lee** counties. With the highest rates occurring in **Lee** (16.8 per 100,000 residents) and **Haywood**(16.5 per 100,000 residents) counties.

Cases were predominantly male (61%), white (82%), and between 25-34 years of age (36%).

Gender:	n	%	 Age:	n	%
Male	237	61%	 <15	5	1%
Female	152	39%	15-24	72	18%
			25-34	142	36%
			35-44	82	21%
Race:	n	%	45-54	47	12%
White	320	82%	55-64	30	8%
Black	41	11%	65+	12	3%
Other	22	6%			
Missing	7	2%			

Note: Counts based on diagnosis (ICD-9/10-CM code) of an opioid overdose of any intent (accidental, intentional, assault, and undetermined) for North Carolina residents. Opioid overdose cases include poisonings with opium, heroin, opioids, methadone, and other synthetic narcotics.

Heroin Overdose Emergency Department Visits: North Carolina, November 2017



The highest concentration of cases occured in **Guilford, Mecklenburg, Cumberland, Wake, Cabarrus and Forsyth** counties. With the highest rates occurring in **Lee** (13.4 per 100,000 residents) and **Haywood** (9.9 per 100,000 residents) counties.

Cases were predominantly male (66%), white (87%), and between 25-34 years of age (43%).

Gender:	n	%			
Male	170	66%	Age:	n	%
Female	88	34%	<15	0	0%
			15-24	53	21%
			25-34	110	43%
Race:	n	%	35-44	57	22%
White	224	87%	45-54	25	10%
Black	21	8%	55-64	11	4%
Other	11	4%	65+	2	1%
Missing	2	1%			

Note: Emergency department visit data from NC DETECT are provisional and should not be considered final. There may be data quality issues affecting our counts: counties with <10 cases may not be true lack of opioid overdose cases but data quality issues; additionally, some hospitals use non-specificity poisoning codes rather than specific opioid poisoning codes.